## **Listing of Claims**

1. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, wherein:

R<sup>0</sup> is absent or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene;

 $R^1$  is phenyl substituted by  $-SO_yR^5, \ (C_1-C_6 \ alkylene)-SO_yR^5, \ -SO_yCF_3, \ -(C_1-C_6 \ alkylene)-SO_yCF_3, \ -CO_2R^5, \ -(C_0-C_6 \ alkylene)-CO_2R^5, \ OCF_3, \ a \ five \ or \ six-membered \ aromatic \ heterocyclic \ group \ containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen \ or 1 sulphur heteroatom (said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR^5, -CO_2R^5, -CONR^5R^5, -SO_yR^5, -SO_yCF_3, -SO_2NR^5R^5, -NR^5SO_2R^5, -OR^5, -OCF_3, -NR^5R^5, -(C_1-C_6 \ alkylene)-NR^5R^5, C_1-C_6 \ alkyl, fluoro(C_1-C_6)alkyl or C_3-C_7 \ cycloalkylor); or, when <math display="inline">R^0$  is  $C_1-C_6$  alkylene,  $R^1$  may also be a five or six-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 or 2 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom(s), said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR^5, -CONR^5R^5, -SO\_2NR^5R^5, -NR^5SO\_2R^5, -OR^5, -OR^5, -OR^{11}, -NR^5R^5, -(C\_1-C\_6 \ alkylene)-NR^5R^5, R^7 \ or \ R^{11}; \ said \ phenyl \ being \ optionally \ additionally \ substituted \ by halo, -CN, -COR^5, -CONR^5R^5, -NR^5SO\_2R^5, -NR^5R^5, -(C\_1-C\_6 \ alkylene)-NR^5R^5, C\_1-C\_6 \ alkyl, \ halo(C\_1-C\_6)alkyl \ or C\_3-C\_7 \ cycloalkyl;

 $R^2$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$  alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$  alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl,  $R^8$  or  $R^9$ , said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-OR^{10}$ , -CN,  $-CO_2R^7$ ,  $-OCONR^5R^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-C(=NR^5)NR^5OR^5$ ,  $-CONR^5NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^6R^6$ ,  $-NR^5R^{10}$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^8$ ,  $-NR^5COR^{10}$ ,  $-NR^5CO_2R^5$ ,  $-NR^5CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-SO_2NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2NR^5R^5$ ,  $-R^8$  or  $-R^9$ ;

 $R^3$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, halo, -CN, -OR $^7$ , -CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , R $^8$  or  $R^9$ , said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -OR $^5$ , -CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -OCONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ COR $^5$ , -SO $_2$ NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ COR $^5$ , -SO $_2$ R $^5$ , R $^8$  or R $^9$ ;

 $R^4$  is phenyl, naphthyl or pyridyl, each being optionally substituted by  $R^8$ , halo, -CN,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, -CONR $^5R^5$ , OR $^{11}$ , SO<sub>x</sub>R $^6$ , O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-CONR $^5R^5$ , O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR $^5R^5$ , or O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-OR $^6$ ;

each  $R^5$  is independently either H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl or, when two  $R^5$  groups are attached to the same nitrogen atom, those two groups taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperazinyl, homopiperazinyl or morpholinyl, said azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperazinyl and morpholinyl being optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl;

each R<sup>6</sup> is independently either H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

R<sup>7</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

 $R^8$  is a five or six-membered, aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 or 2 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom(s), said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -SO $_2$ NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ SO $_2$ R $^5$ , -OR $^5$ , -NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -(C $_1$ -C $_6$  alkylene)-NR $^5$ R $^5$ , C $_1$ -C $_6$  alkyl, fluoro(C $_1$ -C $_6$ )alkyl or C $_3$ -C $_7$  cycloalkyl;

 $R^9$  is a four to seven-membered, saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclic group containing (i) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 nitrogen heteroatom and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom, said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by oxo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $-SO_2R^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-CO-(C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene)- $OR^5$  or  $-COR^5$  and optionally substituted on a carbon atom which is not adjacent to a heteroatom by halo,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$  or -CN;

 $R^{10} \text{ is } C_1\text{--}C_6 \text{ alkyl substituted by } R^8, \, R^9, \, -OR^5, \, -CONR^5R^5, \, -NR^5COR^5 \text{ or } -NR^5R^5;$ 

 $R^{11}$  is phenyl optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -COR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl; and

x and y are independently 0, 1 or 2.

- 2. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 1 together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, diluents or carriers.
- 3. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 comprising one or more additional therapeutic agents.

## 4-13. (Cancelled)

- 14. (Currently amended) A method of treating an HIV or a genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt[[,]] or solvate or derivative thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2.
- 15. (Currently amended) A method of treating an HIV or a genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3.
- 16. (Currently amended) A process for preparing the compound of formula (I)

or a <u>pharmaceutically acceptable</u> salt[[,]] <u>or</u> solvate <del>or pharmaceutically acceptable derivative</del> thereof, which comprises:

## (A) reaction of a compound of formula (V)

$$R^3$$
 $N$ 
 $R^0$ 
 $Lg^2$ 
 $N$ 
 $R^2$ 
 $(V)$ 

with an alcohol of formula (IV),

R<sup>1</sup>-OH (IV),

under conventional conditions; or

## (B) reaction of an alcohol of formula (III)

with a compound of formula (II),

Lg-R<sup>1</sup> (II),

under conventional conditions; or

- (C) reaction of a compound of formula (III) with an alcohol of formula (IV) under dehydrating conditions; <u>or</u>
- (D) for the preparation of a compound of formula (I)

in which R3 is halo, halogenating a compound of formula (X)

$$R^4$$
 $R^0$ 
 $R^1$ 
 $R^2$ 
 $R^2$ 

under conventional conditions[[;]],

- (E) interconversion of a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); or
- (F) deprotecting a protected derivative of compound of formula (I); and

optionally converting a compound of formula (I) prepared by any one of processes (A) to (F) into pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

wherein:

each R<sup>0</sup> is absent or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene;

each  $R^1$  is phenyl substituted by  $-SO_yR^5$ ,  $(C_1-C_6$  alkylene)- $SO_yR^5$ ,  $-SO_yCF_3$ ,  $-(C_1-C_6$  alkylene)- $SO_yCF_3$ ,  $-CO_2R^5$ ,  $-(C_0-C_6$  alkylene)- $CO_2R^5$ ,  $OCF_3$ , a five or six-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom (said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN,  $-COR^5$ ,  $-CO_2R^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-SO_yR^5$ ,  $-SO_yCF_3$ ,  $-SO_2NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$ ,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $-NR^5R^5$ ,  $-(C_1-C_6$  alkylene)- $NR^5R^5$ ,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, fluoro( $C_1-C_6$ )alkyl or  $C_3-C_7$  cycloalkylor); or, when  $R^0$  is  $R^0$  is  $R^0$  may also be a five or six-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 or 2 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom(s), said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN,  $-COR^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-SO_2NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$ ,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-OR^{11}$ ,  $-NR^5R^5$ ,  $-(C_1-C_6$  alkylene)- $-NR^5R^5$ ,  $-SO_2NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$ ,  $-OR^5$ 

each  $R^2$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$  alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$  alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl,  $R^8$  or  $R^9$ , said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-OR^{10}$ , -CN,  $-CO_2R^7$ ,  $-OCONR^5R^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-C(=NR^5)NR^5OR^5$ ,  $-CONR^5NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^6R^6$ ,  $-NR^5R^{10}$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^6$ ,

each  $R^3$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, halo, -CN, -OR $^7$ , -CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ ,  $R^8$  or  $R^9$ , said  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -OR $^5$ , -CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -OCONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ CO $_2$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ COR $^5$ , -SO $_2$ NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ COR $^5$ , -NR $^5$ SO $_2$ R $^5$ , R $^8$  or R $^9$ ;

each  $R^4$  is phenyl, naphthyl or pyridyl, each being optionally substituted by  $R^8$ , halo, -CN,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy, -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , OR $^{11}$ , SO<sub>x</sub>R $^6$ , O-( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene)-CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , O-( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene)-NR $^5$ R $^5$ , or O-( $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene)-OR $^6$ ;

each  $R^5$  is independently either H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl or, when two  $R^5$  groups are attached to the same nitrogen atom, those two groups taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperazinyl, homopiperazinyl or morpholinyl, said azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperazinyl and morpholinyl being optionally substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl;

each R<sup>6</sup> is independently either H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

each R<sup>7</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

each  $R^8$  is a five or six-membered, aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 or 2 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom(s), said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR $^5$ , -CONR $^5$ R $^5$ , -SO $_2$ NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -NR $^5$ SO $_2$ R $^5$ , -OR $^5$ , -NR $^5$ R $^5$ , -(C $_1$ -C $_6$  alkylene)-NR $^5$ R $^5$ , C $_1$ -C $_6$  alkyl, fluoro(C $_1$ -C $_6$ )alkyl or C $_3$ -C $_7$  cycloalkyl;

each R<sup>9</sup> is a four to seven-membered, saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclic group containing (i) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 nitrogen heteroatom and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom, said heterocyclic group being optionally

substituted by oxo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$  cycloalkyl,  $-SO_2R^5$ ,  $-CONR^5R^5$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-CO-(C_1-C_6)$  alkylene)- $OR^5$  or  $-COR^5$  and optionally substituted on a carbon atom which is not adjacent to a heteroatom by halo,  $-OR^5$ ,  $-NR^5R^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5COR^5$ ,  $-NR^5SO_2R^5$  or -CN;

each R<sup>10</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl substituted by R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>5</sup> or -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>;

each  $R^{11}$  is phenyl optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -COR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

x and y are independently 0, 1 or 2;

Lg is sulphonyl chloride; and

Lg<sup>2</sup> is a sulphonic ester group.

17. (Cancelled)